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This change of rate corresponds closely to that predicted by the makers of the clock. The rate responds promptly to the variation in atmospheric pressure, and the change of rate appears to be the same for differences at high and low pressure, over this limited range. It would be possible to control the clock at zero rate by varying the air pressure, if the temperature remained constant. The early record of the clock showed a change in rate of 0°.016 for a change of a degree Fahrenheit. This change should be investigated anew for constant pressure, and, meantime, the difference between inside and outside pressure must be kept great enough to insure the requisite pressure upon the upper bell for keeping the joint air tight.

In this connection it may be recorded that the Dent sidereal clock had formerly a temperature rate of 0°.04 for one degree Fahrenheit; and that the two Höhwn clocks have not shown any direct dependence upon temperature changes. All four clocks are now well rated, and the Frodsham and Howard clocks run on Pacific standard time, by control with the rates of others.

R. H. TUCKER.

April 23, 1913.

COMET *a* 1913 (SCHAUMASSE).

The first comet of the year was discovered by M. SCHAU-
MASSE, at Nice, France, on the night of May 6, 1913. From observations by ANTONIAZZI at Padua, and AITKEN at Mount Hamilton, on the night of May 7th, and by HARTWIG at Bamberg on the night of May 8th, including an extreme interval of 0.9 days, we computed, by LEUSCHNER's short method, a preliminary orbit, which was sent to Harvard College Observatory by telegram on May 9th. A second orbit was computed a few days later, based upon AITKEN's measures on May 7th, 9th, and 11th, the elements differing but little from those obtained from the shorter arc.

The comet makes its closest approach to the Sun on May 16th and to the Earth on May 30th. It is now visible in a small telescope and will become somewhat brighter, but will not be a conspicuous object. It is moving northwest among the stars and will be well placed for telescopic observation for several months.

C. C. KIESS,

S. B. NICHOLSON.

May, 1913.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Dr. ANNA ESTELLE GLANCY, Fellow in the Lick Observatory during the academic years 1908-1910, and more recently Watson assistant in the Students' Observatory, Berkeley, has been appointed assistant in the Argentine National Observatory at Córdoba. Miss GLANCY's thesis, in completion of requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the University of California, appears in abstract on another page of the present number of these *Publications*.

Dr. STURLA EINARSSON, who has held the position of instructor in practical astronomy in the Berkeley Astronomical Department since 1910, will continue in that position. An abstract of his thesis in completion of requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, appears on another page.

A. O. LEUSCHNER.

HONORS FOR PROFESSOR LEUSCHNER.

At the April meeting of the Board of Regents of the University of California Professor A. O. LEUSCHNER of the Berkeley Astronomical Department was appointed Dean of the Graduate School.

Professor LEUSCHNER was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences at its semi-centennial celebration, April 22d-25th.